

There was some slight dissatisfaction among the Atlanta officials yesterday morning over a report that the Atlanta party had been separated by the Nashville people in making up the parade order. It was reported that in the parade all of Atlanta's party should be separated, all of the visiting firemen going together, all of the visiting police, all of the visiting military and so on, destroying the compact line of march mapped out by the Atlanta party.

Muscle will be one of the features of the day. A score of bands will play, the Pisk Ambler sinners will give concerts in the gym building; in the women's building musical recitals will be given. With a clear day, which tonight seems certain, a great success will be scored.

All courts will close tomorrow and the

Thinks There Is a Deal.
 Raleigh, N. C., October 27.—(Special).—Senator Butler says in his paper today that he has information which leads him to believe that the federal government and the Western Union Telegraph Company are attempting to work a deal with the railroad commission, and that the plan seems to be to remand the injunction case to the commission from the federal courts and then have the message rate fixed at 25 cents, on condition that the company pays

is the best." The verdict of years of testing is in favor of the natural water of this nature. Endorsed and prescribed everywhere.

Notwithstanding the advance in price of imported waters, prices on Londonderry remain the same.

**Sold by all dealers in Mineral
Waters, and in every hotel and
club in America.**

Upholstering, Tents, Awnings.
Maier & Volberg, Furniture upholstered and repaired. Estimates given and made to order. Write for catalogues. - 27 West 32nd St. N. Y. C.

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The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.
CLARK HOWELL, Editor.
W. A. HENRICH, Business Manager.

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The Traveling Agents of The Constitution are Messrs. W. H. Overby and Charles H. Donnelly.
NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution, Building, 100 Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., October 28, 1897.

Still Lagging.
The low price of cotton seems to be still too high for the manufacturers. There is such an unsatisfactory condition of things at Fall River and elsewhere in the north and east, that the mills have practically withdrawn from the cotton market. The boom that was expected has not arrived; the higher tariff duties have not proved in the least effectual.

Unquestionably the low price of raw cotton is caused by the lack of demand for cotton goods, and the lack of demand is due to a lack of money. The gold men say there is plenty of money in circulation. There is probably more than a plenty in circulation in the financial centers, but that fact doesn't help matters in the wide expanse of territory covered by the south and west. There is more in circulation in the west than there has been, owing to the higher price of wheat, but the increase is not a drop in the bucket compared with the needs of the people.

The territory referred to is the market for cotton goods, and owing to the lack of money there, the mills find their unsold stocks piling up.
When will matters take a turn? When the manufacturers join with the farmers in abolishing the single gold standard. Unless that is done shortly, the majority of the eastern mills will have to go out of business.

The Governor's Message.
The message of Governor Atkinson, read before the general assembly yesterday, directs the attention of the legislature to a great variety of important subjects demanding action, and also presents some interesting facts to the public.

It is gratifying to know that the State university is increasing its usefulness and prosperity. Two hundred and sixty-seven students are registered, 65 per cent of whom are members of the various religious denominations. It was formerly supposed that the farmers of the state harbored some sort of prejudice against the university. If this was the case (which we are very much inclined to doubt) the prejudice has passed away; for the sons of farmers outnumber those of lawyers, merchants, doctors and other professions. Seventy-eight of the fathers of the university are farmers. This is a very interesting fact, and shows that those who are engaged in tilling the soil are even more interested in conferring the benefits of a higher education on their sons than those whose environments are apparently more favorable.

With respect to the School of Technology, the governor makes one recommendation that should commend itself to the favorable attention of the legislature. He suggests the addition of a department of textiles to the school, so that our young men may have an opportunity of becoming experts in the manufacture of cotton goods. The governor has information that such a measure would receive substantial aid from many prominent firms and citizens, so that the first cost would be reduced to a minimum.

This recommendation is of the utmost importance. The field of cotton manufacturing in the south is growing constantly wider, new mills are going up every day, and there is an urgent and a growing demand for the services of those who are familiar with the manufacture of textiles. It might be said that the best way for a young man to become an expert is to enter the picking-room of a mill and gradually work his way through all the departments. This, indeed, was the best way before schools of technology were established; but by means of these institutions, the education has become easy of attainment. A young man in a mill would learn what is to be learned there and nothing else. In a school of technology he becomes an expert in a trade or art, and learns numerous other useful things besides. The Constitution hopes the legislature will lose no time in carrying out this suggestion of the governor's. The south is sure to become the center of cotton manufacturing, a sure proof of which is to be found in the phenomenal increase in the number of spindles during the past ten years. Thus far, with few exceptions, the superintendents and managers of our mills have come from the north and east.

Governor Atkinson makes some interesting suggestions with respect to the strengthening of our election laws. The legislature has already passed registration laws that are as perfect as those of any state in the union; but there it has stopped. The governor suggests legislation that will limit or prohibit the use of money in an election. "Positions," he says, "should not be awarded to men on account of the wealth they possess. The power and political influence of men should not, in the smallest degree, be measured by money, but by their moral and intellectual worth. The history of this country gives ample proof that the best service has been rendered by the republic by men whose views of questions affecting the public had so far monopolized their time that their own possessions were small."

This is true, and it is also true that the use of money in elections has been steadily increasing of late years, and wherever used it has a demoralizing and a corrupting influence. Men who secure office by means of money cannot, in the nature of things, feel that they are responsible to the people for their official acts. Governor Atkinson wisely suggests that the amount of money which may be used by a candidate before the people or general assembly should be limited, the purposes specified by law, and the successful candidate should be required to file a sworn statement of his office, to exhibit and file a sworn itemized statement of expenses, which should not exceed the amount allowed by law.

The governor discusses the subject of lynching in all its phases. The chief cause of that crime is rape, the frequency of which, especially in the rural districts, has become alarming in the extreme and seriously interferes with the peace and comfort of living in the country. There are now in the penitentiary seventy-eight convicts for assault with a deadly weapon, and eighty-one for rape. Governor Atkinson shows in what a trying position the southern people are placed in dealing with this question. Looks at all sides of the subject, and comes to the conclusion to which all right-minded men must sooner or later come, to-wit, that mob violence is an attack on the government and demoralizing to those who practice it; and that there is no excuse for it in a government which the people make and unmake laws.

"In the discussion of lynching," he declares, "let it be clearly understood that it is not a question as to whether or not those guilty of crime should be killed, but whether or not the innocent shall escape. Not a question as to whether the guilty shall be punished, but whether or not the act of punishment shall multiply criminals."

Men who are at heart law-abiding cannot afford to wink at any crime, nor, for their example affords an opportunity to reckless and lawless men to wreak private vengeance under cover of a charge of rape. On this point the message contains information of a surprising kind. Recently a man in this state was charged with rape, and narrowly escaped lynching. Investigation brought to light the fact that the charge was brought and the attempt at lynching made in order to suppress his evidence against parties who had been violating the prohibition law. Another instance was that of a man who, charged with rape, managed to escape the mob, and established the fact that the charge was made against him to defeat the collection of a debt.

It will thus be seen that unless lynching is suppressed, any man unfortunate enough to have an enemy may fall a victim to the unreasoning violence of the mob. Governor Atkinson is right in taking high ground against this dangerous and established practice, which defies the law, multiplies murderers and criminals, and endangers the life and liberty of every citizen.

The governor discusses with great aptness the various remedies that might be applied to the existing situation, but he places the responsibility for providing a remedy on the shoulders of the general assembly, where it properly belongs.

We will discuss this question another day, and also take up various projects for reforming the convict system. The message is a very strong document, charged with common sense, presented in a vigorous style.

A Significant Statement.
In commenting upon the extraordinary increase in the volume of business carried on through the Atlantic and Gulf ports during the past few months, The New York Journal of Commerce, one of the most conservative journals of the east, makes the following significant observation:

"In their percentage of increased exports to the United States, the Atlantic ports, and in actual volume the gain at both Galveston and New Orleans has been greater than at any Atlantic port with the single exception of New York. A careful study of these figures for the last two years affords a lesson full of meaning to those who direct the commerce associated with the export trade of the United States. If those engaged in the shipping trade at our Atlantic ports desire to maintain their superiority they must bestir themselves."

The gains made by our Gulf ports during the past year are not due to any peculiar or accidental combination of circumstances, but to gradual influences which have been working for some time. The advice, therefore, which The New York Journal of Commerce throws out to eastern ports is timely, for, unless they bestir themselves within the next few years, they are bound to be outstripped by their southern rivals.

Our American Iron Trade.

The industrial possibilities of this country are strikingly exemplified in the phenomenal growth of our American iron trade during the past fifty years. To quote from a recent article published in The New York Times, the total output of American iron in 1850 aggregated only 500,000 tons, and out of this amount, not a single ton found its way into the foreign market. Since that time, however, the yearly output of our country has aggregated 800,000 tons in 1850, 1,500,000 tons in 1870, 2,800,000 tons in 1880 and 9,200,000 tons in 1890.

Within the last few years iron has become one of our most important foreign exports, and is ranked among our patrons are such countries as France, Germany and Great Britain. Estimates for the present year fix the total output of American iron at 12,000,000 tons. Of course the greater part of this amount will remain in the United States, as the demand of home enterprises requires nearly all of the iron which can be produced in this country. Still our foreign exports for the present year will hardly fall short of 2,000,000 tons.

Tennessee, Virginia and other southern states are literally teeming with rich deposits of iron, and all that is needed to develop this enormous wealth is capital and enterprise. The enterprise is here, the capital will come.

A Whoesome Sentiment.
The conviction of the Dalton gang of car robbers is an indication of a wholesome public sentiment in the authorities at Whitfield county and the state. The evidence in the various trials showed that a systematic plan of looting the railroads had been successfully practised for years, and the efforts of the authorities to detect the robbers were fruitless until recently, when the entire gang were apprehended.

The people of the entire state were shocked at the disclosures following the arrests. Some of the most influential citizens of Dalton were found to be implicated in the systematic steel. Among others, one of the wealthiest merchants of the city, and the agent of the State railroad, a man of large influence in the community, was indicted. Most of the accused were men who had hitherto borne the best of reputations.

There can be little doubt that the inception of this unlawful conspiracy was based upon the too prevalent disregard of corporate rights. It is probably true that not one of these men could have been convicted with reckless repetition, would have gained the consent of his conscience to have robbed the residence or violated the property rights of his neighbor. The fact that the victim of their rapacity was a railroad employee, and that the scheme was so standing in the community.

The conviction of these men was thought to be impossible, not only by the accused, but by the public, and it would be difficult to say whether the vindication of justice caused most surprise. The prisoners were defended with zeal and ability, and the part played by the railroads in the prosecution was ingeniously used with full effect for the defense.

The conviction of every member of the band of conspirators placed upon trial was a great tribute to Judge Rufus T. Dorsey, who was sent by the Southern Railway Company to take personal charge of the prosecution, and whose skill, energy and restless eloquence left no avenue of escape for the accused. It was a tribute to the ability and impartiality of the able judge who presided and of the jury and the solicitor and other prosecuting attorneys who played an important part in the administration of justice. But it was more than all an encouraging commentary upon the public sentiment of the community—a sentiment that has crystallized into respect of property rights whether they pertain to corporations or individuals; a sentiment that has found expression in the command of the law, just respect, and means to enforce the command.

The Fall Elections.
Although the heated municipal contest which is now going on in Greater New York monopolizes to some extent the attention of the country, it is interesting to note that, on next Tuesday, important political battles will be fought in twelve states of the union. The states furnishing these battle grounds are New York, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Iowa, Nevada, Nebraska and Washington.

Of course in New York state the municipal campaign overshadows everything else, but there is, nevertheless, a warm fight going on between the two great parties over the election of candidates for the office of judge of the court of appeals. From present indications there is good reason to hope for the success of the democratic ticket. In Massachusetts and Pennsylvania complete state tickets are to be elected. In New Jersey members of the lower branch of the legislature, several state senators and one congressman are to be elected.

Second in dramatic interest only to the municipal contest in Greater New York is the spirited campaign which is going on in Ohio over the political complexion of the state legislature. As Senator Hanna is a candidate for re-election the success of his campaign depends upon the character of the state legislature to be elected on next Tuesday. To say that the contest is a private, national republican campaign is almost for the safety of his toga is to employ the use of the mildest possible terms; for, in conversation with personal friends, Senator Hanna has made no secret of his determination to win, and finally to knock him on the head.

He Gained Admittance.
"Hello, inside there! Is the editor in?"
"No! he's out."
"How much?"
"Ten dollars!"
"Well, here it is!"

The western poets are writing poems on the late Mr. Fullman. It is suspected he remembered some of them in his will.

A Veteran.
"What company did you serve in?"
"What record have you made?"
"Good sir, I was a private in the quarantined brigade!"

It doesn't take long to make a war record now. When the yellow fever is over all the members of the shotgun quarantine brigade will be posing as captains and colonels.

TALKS ABOUT ATLANTA.

Telfair Enterprise: We are now to have a Greater Atlanta. Why, of course, he proposes to keep up with New York. Why not?

Dublin Gazette: Montgomery is beginning to realize what it is for the world to have a Greater Atlanta. Her authorities were from yellow fever. Her authorities were very bitter against Atlanta's policy of inviting the refugees from New Orleans and Mobile, but now they are all for it. They are glad to accept the hospitality of Georgia's Gate City.

Waycross Herald: Atlanta is receiving the refugees of the continent. Great is Atlanta.

Augusta Herald: Atlanta expects that work will commence on her million dollar postoffice in the spring.

Effingham County News: Atlantians are anxious to annex everything within twenty miles. They yearn for the excitement of a Greater Atlanta municipal election.

Brunswick Advertiser: Atlanta is discussing municipal ownership. Her present government conduct enables her to consider such plans.

Savannah Press: When they get a new carshed in Atlanta they are going to call it the Atlanta carshed.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Marcelle.
I love her well—
Marcelle, Marcelle!
For hints of heaven seem to dwell
Within her eyes—her violet eyes;
And in her hair soft, sunset dyes;
And from her lips, of Paradise,
I may not miss, I may not miss,
By starry night, or sun-sweet day:
How well—how well
I love Marcelle!

I love her well—
Marcelle, Marcelle!
Her voice is like a silver bell
That summons souls to worship; she
Is on Love's throne, and Love leads me
Through the raptures of the raptures;
I may not miss, I may not miss,
How wintry days are kissed to spring—
Nor ever tell
How passing well
I love Marcelle—love Marcelle!

"Atlanta day at Nashville" and is a going to be "the crown of the year."

"A Story of the Rail."
This story is told on a brakeman on a certain road coming to Atlanta. He discovered the train asleep in a box car, and entering the car, ordered him out.

The tramp slowly raised his head, and in a weak voice said:
"My friend, I am dying with yellow fever. For God's sake, let me die in peace!"
The brakeman jumped twenty feet in getting out of the car, but he shouted to the sick man as the freight moved off:
"Don't tell 'em that I saw you!"

It is now the Florida Times-Union and Citizen and Soforth, and it's big enough and bright enough as a newspaper, but it takes a long time to give it credit, with the addition of the new names.

A Seasonable Song.
He mock'd a bird once hide he need—
Hit mo' too 'ter sing;
De alligator gone ter bed,
En won't wake up 'till spring.

Col' time in de country,
Col' time in de town;
Ketch dat cane juice drappin' sweet,
En shake dem 'simmons down!

De spry, gray squirrel look alive—
He know dem hunters well;
De bee done house up in de hive—
Lock'd in de honey-cell!

Col' time in de country,
Col' time in de town;
Roas' dem 'taters, Mandy Jane!
En cook dat 'possum brown!

Lueterg says his wife has had fun
Enough with him, and that if she will only
come home all will be forgiven.

And so it transpires that Mr. Dana didn't want a long obituary in The Sun. "Merely dismisses me in a paragraph," was his last command.

Lines from Bill County.
They're all a-workin' with a will—the law
They're layin' down;
(We hope they'll move Bill Jones' "still,"
A little nearer town.)

We're lookin' out fer big reforms—they'll
give us all a chance.
(We hope they'll make subscribers pay for
papers in advance.)

We've had enough of taxes—we've had
enough of talk;
(We hope they'll help the blind to see, an'
teach the lame to walk.)

Don't want no speechifyin'—no empty homy-
comin'!
(We hope they'll do one good day's work,
an' pack up an' come home!)

It will be a cold day when the general
quarantine is lifted.

He was a bold editor who dodged the
quarantine and started The Yellow Fever
Gazette in Louisiana.

If the New York World wants to get
even with The Journal, it should fit up a
secret expedition, capture Weyer and land
him in New York.

His Plea for Mercy.
In a hog stealing case in a Georgia justice
court the judge asked the prisoner
what he had to say for himself.

He hesitated a moment, then, stepping
forward, said:
"I stole dat hog, judge—'o' honner—but
I want you to make dat sentence light,
kase he got 'way run me no less dan six
or eight, an' I sprain two legs en one arm 'o'!
I finally kitched him en got him on de fire!"

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Savannah Press: When they get a new
carshed in Atlanta they are going to call
it the Atlanta carshed.

Savannah Press: Rev. Alexander Bealer
has been pitching into the council in the
Gate City. Alexander Bealer is therefore a
fullledged preacher.

SOME POLITICAL TALK.

THAT'S GOING AROUND.

The Constitution's announcement that President Berner will certainly be in the race for the governorship created all kinds of talk about the capitol yesterday. It has been known, of course, that Mr. Berner had natural aspirations to be governor, but most of the politicians have of late figured him as a factor in the congressional race in the sixth district; so the announcement, coming as it did, created no little surprise.

There was a studied effort on the part of everybody involved to deny the feature of the story which told of the strained relations between President Berner and the men who have heretofore been among his strongest supporters. These denials lost sight through the reiterated protestations of the men directly involved, and the fact that there is a lack of harmony between Mr. Berner on the one side and the governor and the attorney general on the other became the more apparent as the talk increased.

Berner still thinks that Terrell ought not to make the race. He has an idea that he is the legitimate successor to the governor's chair, and that he should receive the support of Governor Atkinson and all his friends. He is considerably hurt at finding that neither the governor nor Colonel Terrell see the situation in the same light that he does; for they believe that they have done everything for Berner that they ought to do. They are doing a great deal of talking on the quiet about Berner's "pretensions" and his tendency to look after his own interests so closely; that he is not able to be of very great value to his friends; and indeed there is much being said beneath the surface which would be promptly and vigorously denied by all of the parties if it were repeated, but which, nevertheless, is true. All of it goes to show that there is by no means the harmony among these former friends that the politicians and the people have believed to exist.

Of course Mr. Berner is denying that he is a candidate. It is true that he has not announced his candidacy, but it is equally true that, to some of his friends, he has stated that he would certainly be in the race.

Another effect of The Constitution's story was to cause a lively movement on the part of the friends of Speaker Jenkins. The speaker himself refuses to discuss the governorship situation further than to say that, before the end of the session, he will have something to give to the people on that subject. But his friends are doing a lot of talking. Upon his arrival here he was given a hearty reception and last night was in conference with a number of the men who have assured him that it is their purpose to give him their support if he decided to make the race. These men are not doing much talking on the outside, but they are telling the speaker that he is their choice, and are giving him assurances of support which cannot but be substantial.

As one of these gentlemen, a north Georgia representative, explained to The Constitution yesterday, "A very small percentage of the members of the legislature have declared for either Attorney General Terrell or Mr. duBignon, who are regarded as the leading factors in the contest as it now stands. A large number at least of the members of the house will give Speaker Jenkins their support, and they do not care to place themselves on record in favor of anybody else until the speaker says he is not going to run. You are safe in putting him down as one of the strong probabilities in that contest. Before the end of the session he will have a full conference with his friends all over the state, and a large caucus will follow to them the decision as to his future, so far as this particular contest goes. But if he does decide to make the race," continued this earnest Jenkins man, "you can count on one thing: he will go directly to the people with his claims and will make it decidedly lively for any and all others in the contest before the legislature meets. He will be a people's year in Georgia. The politicians are not going to have as much to do with settling these nominations as they now do."

There is a good deal of truth in this declaration about the people taking a hand in making their nominations. The sentiment in favor of the decision of these matters by the people themselves rather than by the legislature of the state is a new thing, but it is a growing one, and it is a thing which will be next governor of Georgia will have to get the commission from the democratic masses. I look for a decided revival of the old-time campaign speaking throughout the state. I believe that the aspirants for the governorship will have to go out on the hustings and make themselves and their principles known to the people, and that it is the man whose principles agree with those of the people and who is able to make the best impression upon the stump who will carry off the prize.

And speaking of strength with the masses, there has been the part of the politicians to overlook one man about whom there is much talk—that is General Evans. The general is daily receiving assurances of hearty support, and it is by no means certain that he will not be one of the strongest factors in the next contest. Though he says he is not a candidate, he does not say that he will not be. The fact is, his closest friends regard him as an active candidate for the place now.

The congressional delegation was increased yesterday by the arrival of Judge Maddox, of the seventh district, and Congressman Carter Tate, of the ninth.

The presence of Judge Maddox in the city caused a good deal of gossip about congressional candidates in the seventh. The judge declined to discuss the question, but one of his friends in talking about the newspaper reports said: "It is understood that ex-Solicitor Harris, of Bartow, will be a candidate, but it is not believed that anybody else will enter the race against Judge Maddox. To us in the seventh district there is no surprise in the fact of a Bartow county man being a candidate for congress. Ever since Pierce Young first went to congress after a year, thirty-one years ago, Bartow has always had a candidate for congress. Those of us who are friends of Judge Maddox believe that he will without doubt succeed himself. He has made one of the best congressmen Georgia ever had."

Judge Griggs, of the second district, who came up for the purpose of appearing before the railroad commission, had something interesting to say on a subject which has recently attracted the attention of the country.

The Constitution in a recent issue told of the recommendation of Assistant Postmaster General Heath for free rural mail delivery. Judge Griggs is a member of the

postoffice and postroad committee of the house of representatives, and has given much study to the problem of better mail facilities in the interest of the people who live in the country. Speaking of free delivery for rural communities, Judge Griggs said: "That has been a hobby of mine for some time, and I have been corresponding with the department on the subject this summer. I have a bill on that line which I shall press at the coming session of congress, and I hope to secure its passage."

The Constitution suggested on Monday, it will be several years perhaps before a satisfactory free mail delivery will be reached in the thinly settled districts, but that it is bound to come in the near future is no longer a question. My bill provides for the delivery of all mail along the public roads. It is not for a house to house delivery, but a delivery to boxes placed not nearer than two miles along all the public roads. No man will object to sending a man for his daily paper, or walking that distance, if it is necessary, and this will place no man who lives on the public road more than a mile from his postoffice. That would be a vast improvement over the present conditions. Every man who understands the conditions of the bill which I will introduce, have his own private box, and several miles from the postoffice, have their mail put in the same box. These citizens who do not live on the public road can have their boxes on the public road just as if they lived on it, and their mail delivered there just the same.

"But the details are unimportant. This bill will provide for a daily mail conveniently placed for all of the people of the rural districts, and that is the main question. Some might be done by the government to ameliorate the hard social and business conditions of country life. Nothing, in my opinion, will contribute more to the betterment of the country than the legislation of recent years, and the sooner we return to the ideas of our fathers with respect to agriculture, the better off the country will be. As it is today as when it was first said by a distinguished American of early days: 'When you cut loose from the land, you are at sea.'"

"The cost? Why the department estimate for free rural house-to-house delivery all over the United States amounts to about forty-five to fifty million a year. That estimate is based on experiments in all parts of the country, impartially made. If that be correct, my plan could not cost more than fifteen millions a year, and a small sum to be contributed to the happiness and prosperity of the farmer, when you consider that for all purposes and classes we appropriate \$500,000,000 a year, and that the farmer contributes so largely to this sum. My plan would not result in any increase of taxation, but the expenses of rural mail delivery would be met by a dropping off unnecessary expenditures in other directions. My idea is for a more equal and just distribution of the benefits, so that the farmer will be better off, and I believe this free rural delivery is a step in the right direction."

LIVELY GEORGIA EDITORS.

The Brunswick Advertiser says: "Rem Crawford will represent The Constitution at Macon. Rem is a newspaper man and a Florida poet."

This new disease is reported by The Herald-Breeze, which says: "The colored sick the other morning. Mr. Wilcox asked: 'What's the matter with you, John?' 'Don't know, sir; de doctor says it is yaller Alexanders.'"

A correspondent of The Banks County Journal writes this to the editor: "Mr. Editor, we are not acquainted with you, but have heard that you were a single man, you need not despair, for as long as the lady is waiting for the treacherous lover may return. Years may go by, but almost centuries pass, but yet there is a chance for you to get a good-looking wife."

The Greensboro Herald reports a new disease among farmers. It says: "Dumps is a common disease among farmers now. Cause, low price of cotton."

This momentous question is propounded by a correspondent of The Sparta Independent: "If it were not for the pulpit and press what would become of this terrestrial ball? It would wane, but was no more."

The Calhoun County Courier has this: "The yellow fever quarantine against Montgomery is said to be playing havoc with the 'chicken pie' house in Smithville."

Water Ground Meek.
From The Brunswick Advertiser.
This is a delightful subject embraced by The Atlanta Constitution, and many have been aroused to write about it. There is as much in its discussion as there is in Editor McIntosh's famous "hog and hominy" allegory, which has not only done more to regenerate Georgia's agriculture, and make independent farmers, and encourage the infection of good cheer than any one thing, but it is regulating and strengthening the credit of the town merchants.

But The Constitution, as our correspondents have so far only treated the matter as a poetic sentiment or as the memory of a past indulgence.

It is not to be wondered that only this phase of the theme has given delight to expression. There is not one of the "old boys" who happy lot to do the milking on days when the soya wind blows to stir, that is moved to the depths of his heart by the clustering incidents of happiness which are associated with it and in the fishing in the pond while the turn was waiting.

But this is an age where selfish studies must accede, and from this standpoint The Constitution has touched a greater theme than the "hog and hominy" allegory which has been rolled into creamy pastures of luxury. Frank Stanton's happy pastoral never swept over meadows of brighter gleaming verdure in circles and swarms of joy than when turned to the measureless roar of the overhauled water wheels, whose music were a pledge against dyspepsia and nerve impoverishing indigestion.

It is a subject, properly conceived, that will rip the fabric of the long and the short haul of railroads and give a melody of music to many a plowman's plow.

Let us turn to the days when the stomach revolted against adulterations and the clammy chop-chops of profit grinding, and every fall in the river and every river harnessed to the motive power of head breaking and people only ate the biscuits that from seed to the oven made picturesque delirium and gave labor and wealth to home people.

Home raised grain, ground at the water mills not only gave nutriment to the body, but every loaf of bread of trade. Turn to the freight bills of every railroad station in Georgia and to those of the merchants and see what has been the drain of bread buying, and the study the waste and waste of invention that crush and blot the nutriment from the staff of life to give it dead weight and greater profits to the merchant than the value of the bread itself. This lifeless mass of powder stuff is consuming nearly one-third its cost in mixtures of soda and cream of tartar, with all the accompanying waste and waste in tinned boxes of baking powder to make it eatable.

There is in the suggestion of the old water mills and the study the waste and waste of invention that crush

